Form 10-300 (July 1969)

CITY OR TOWN:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARK SER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HIS INVENTORY - NOMINAT

Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date 6/15 # of pages ≥ 4/
To Susan Lankford	From Amus Walker
Co./Dept.	Co.
Phone #	Phone #
Fax# 765/213-3545	Fax #

1+	NAME COMMON:							-
	THE CULBERTSON M.	ANSION						
	SAME							
2.	LOCATION							4
	914 EAST MAIN ST	RFFT						
	CITY OR TOWN:	11221						1
	NEW ALBANY							
	INDIANA		0002	NTY:	EL OVD	-	CODE	4
2	CLASSIFICATION		18		FLOYD		43	-
3.	CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESS TO THE P		
	☐ District 🕅 Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:		X Occupied	Yes:		
	Site Structure	X Private	☐ In Process		☐ Unoccupied	Restric		
	Object	Both	☐ Being Cons	idered	Preservation work	☐ No	гістеа	
					in progress			_
	PRESENT USE (Check One or M	lore as Appropriate)						_
		overnment] Park			Commen	ts	
	Commercial Industrial Private Residence Other (Specify) Educational Military Religious							
	Entertainment X Mu		Scientific					
4.	OWNER OF PROPERTY							
the same	OWNER'S NAME: HISTORIC NEW ALBA	ANY, INCORPOR	RATED					
	P. O. BOX 69	· ·						
	CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:			DE	
(10.0000	NEW ALBANY			1	NDIANA	18	3	
5.	COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF							_
	Office of the Red							
	STREET AND NUMBER:							
	City-County Build	ding		T				
	New Albany			STATE T	ndiana		DE	
	new Arbany			1	nu rana	18	,	
6.	REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	TING SURVEYS		1				
1	TITLE OF SURVEY: FALLS	OF THE OHIO	METROPOLITAN RVATION PLAN	COUNCI	_ OF GOVERNMEN	TS		
	DATE OF SURVEY: 1973		☐ Federal	State	County X	X Local		
	KENTUCKIANA REGIONA		ND DEVELOPMEN	T ACENA	v			
	STREET AND NUMBER:	L FLAMMING A	THE DEVELOPMEN	H AGEN	٠			
	208 SOUTH FIFTH STF	REET						
	CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		1 00	DE	

				(Check One)		
CONDITION	Excellent	X Good	☐ Fair	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed
		(Check Or	ne)		(Che	eck One)
DESCRIBE THE PI	Alter		X Unaltered		Moved	X Original Site

The 26-room Culbertson Mansion is located on a large corner site which originally sloped uninterrupted down to the Ohio River.

Its basic dimensions are sixty feet by seventy feet with central entrance foyer leading into a large hall with an eighteen foot filigree-edged ceiling containing a magnificent three-story staircase with finely carved mahogany and rosewood newel and rails is cantilevered from the walls. Its multiple castiron piazzas, which like the cresting on bays and roof lighten the solid masses of the walls, provided access to the views on all sides. Although the layout of the house is basically symmetrical, the diversity of interior spaces is reflected on the exterior in a bold combination of circular and rectangular features, climaxed by the great curved bay that rises over the ball room and marks the projecting corner of the structure. Its form is echoed in smaller bays, the delicate rhythm of the arcadded parlor porch, the smoothly arched window frames, the serpentine limestone walk approaching the richly embellished entrance, the lush brackets of the cornice, and even the hoods of the chimneys. In spite of the picturesquely irregular massing, the effect of the whole is unified by consistency of scale and detail, and by the castiron balustrade that ties together the broken skyline. The concave slope of the Mansard roof is counter-balanced by the still-surviving scalloped slates. The overall effect is highly Baroque without the lack of discipline that so often characterizes provincial manifestations of the Second Empire style.

The interior is equally impressive. A vestibule lined with Minton tile leads directly into the long, narrow central hall that sweeps upward in the twisted staircase at the far end. The hall is flanked to the right by the parlor with its curved bay and ample dining room, and to the left by the ballroom (perhaps originally used also as the formal parlor). This magnificent room, with its twin marble mantelpieces and a transverse bay breaking its length, retains the original painted ceiling, framed in filigreed plaster moldings. The ceiling's potpourri of Pompeii-inspired arabesques, cupids' heads, and naturalistic floral elements is spectacular even for the period. Along with the chandelier medallions, gilt pier-glasses, and window-cornices, it is remarkably well-preserved.

Beyond the climactic ballroom lies a library probably added and certainly decorated at a later period (like certain features of the other rooms, such as the dining-room overmantel), perhaps for the wedding of a Culbertson daughter in 1883. Fine incised and inlaid woodwork and angular Eastlake-inspired details mark this phase. The many and spatially varied upstairs chambers are suitably generous in scale and ornamentation. The sturdy structure of 13-inch-thick brick walls is revealed in the massive foundations and supporting partitions of the basement, which is used for display of kitchen and other domestic implements. Throughout the house, with its hardwood parquet floors and even its quarter-inch-thick layer of characteristic New Albany plate glass laid over the watertable to prevent the rise of moisture through the walls, the craftsmanship is of a high order. The house has been restored to much of its original grandeur appropriately furnished, and well maintained by Historic New Albany. Inc.

PERIOD (Check One of More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	20th Century
☐ 15th Century	17th Century	19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known)		
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	eck One or More as Appropr	iate)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
Historic	Industry	losophy	
Agriculture	Invention	Science	
X Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military	☐ Theater	
Conservation	Music	Transportation	

The W. S. Culbertson Mansion was built as the palatial home of one of the leading industrialists, financiers, and philanthropists (or "capitalists," as they were called at the time) of New Albany, which a decade before had been the largest city in Indiana. The Culbertson fortune was established when the price of cotton goods sky-rocketed during the War between the States. W. S. Culbertson and John Culbertson bought fifty carloads of cotton goods for shipment to England. Arrival in New York found few ships going out to sea due to Confederate crusiers and all warehouses overflow-During its return to New Albany cotton goods became a very scarce article. Cotton was not grown in the south, for all the men were out fighting, and in the north most of the mills had stopped. The wheel of fortune took a turn and rolled its little balls into the right holes and the price of cotton goods went up amazingly while the fifty carloads were on there way home to New Albany. The mansion reflects the opulence of an era which still felt the effects of the "Golden Fifties" yet strove to keep up with the latest innovations in fashion. Built just after the Civil War, in 1868, at a reputed cost of \$120,000, for drygoods magnate Culbertson, the house provides the climax in size, elaboration, and stylishness to the impressive series of 19th-century quasi-suburban villas that survives on New Albany's Main Street, many of them recently improved and restored. Although attributed to a local carpenter-architect named Banes, the design is of great sophistication in siting, massing, plan, interior spatial relationships, and distribution of ornament which, though lavish in detail, is relatively restrained in placement. The building is in its own right a superb example of the French Second Empire manner as adapted for residential architecture in the United States, and an indication of the rapidity of diffusion of Continental and East Coast fashions in the Middle West. In its present form the Culbertson Mansion is an unsurpassed representation of the splendor of the Ohio river towns in their heyday, and of the "Gilded Age" during the first wave of post-Civil War prosperity.

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. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES			
Wilbur D. Peat, Indiana Hous	ses of	the Nineteenth Century	
(Indianapolis: Indiana Hist	torica	l Society, 1962), p. 131, Plate 1	54.
Walter E. Langsam, Preserva	tion:	Metropolitan Preservation Plan	
Louisville, Kentucky: Falls	s of t	ne Ohio Metropolitan Council of	
Governments, 1973), p. 37.			
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPI	s ERTY	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINAT DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPI OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	TES ERTY
- LOUISITUD		LATITUDE LONGITUD	E
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SE O	"		
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPER		.961	
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIE			CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
			CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	
11. FORM PREPARED BY	1		
NAME AND TITLE:			,
RICHARD K. STEM, PRES.		DATE	
ORGANIZATION		June 3,	1974
HISTORIC NEW ALBANY, INCORP	UKATEL		
P. O. BOX 69			
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE	CODE
NEW ALBANY		INDIANA 47150	18
12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION		NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION	JN.
As the designated State Liaison Officer for the tional Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Pub. 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for in in the National Register and certify that it has evaluated according to the criteria and proceed forth by the National Park Service. The reconstruction of the significance of this nomination is: National State X Local	lic Law nclusion s been dures set mmended	I hereby certify that this property is include National Register. Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Property	
11000000		Date	
Name	and the second second	ATTEST:	
Title			
1 itie		Keeper of The National Register	